

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VI.

Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, Saturday, January 1, 1876.

No. 13.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

— 18 —
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy, one year, \$3.00
One copy, six months, \$1.50
Single numbers, 15c

ADVERTISING RATES:
Twelve lines in this type, one sq.
Continued, twelve lines, one time, \$3.00
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Plain death notices, free. Obituary notices in prose, 35c per square; in poetry, 50c per line.

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AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:

W. N. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has two copies for sale, and has authority to receive and receipt for money and bills.
P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants' Exchange, is our authorized agent in San Francisco.

Schneider & Co.,—Arizona City.
L. Irvine, —Phoenix.
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TUCSON, — ARIZONA.
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

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CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands,
Tucson, Arizona. 50-11

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TUCSON, — ARIZONA.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. 11f

WILLIAM J. OSBORN,

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Special assistance given in obtaining patents for Mining and Preemption claims. Office south side Congress street, Tucson, Arizona.

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TUCSON, — ARIZONA.
Notaries Public. Office United States District Attorney. Office on Congress street.

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CORNER PLAZA AND CONVENT STS.
TUCSON, — ARIZONA.
Will resume the practice of his profession Thursday, July 1. Will give attention to proctology, diseases of women and children. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. and evening.

Agency Key West Cigars.

L. M. JACOBS & CO.

HAVING SECURED THE AGENCY for these excellent cigars, are prepared to supply dealers and the public generally in quantities to suit.
Their superiority over any cigar in the market has been proven, and in point of price they can be sold for the same price paid for common cigars.

S. W. Carpenter.

RECORDER OF PIMA COUNTY.
Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.

Notary Public. Office on Congress street, Tucson, Arizona. 15-11

Tucson Assay Office.

I REG LEAVE TO INFORM MY friends and the public in general that I have opened an

Assay Office in Tucson,

and am ready for work in any line of my business at following prices:
Single Assays for Gold and Silver, \$3.00
Single Assays for Copper, \$5.00
Single Assays, Copper, Gold & Silver, \$5.00
SAMUEL HUGHES, Assayer,
Tucson, Feb. 6, 1875. 15-11

Good and Cheap Barber Shop.

FRANCISCO BARRAZA HAS OPENED a new Barber Shop on Congress Street, one door east of Congress Hall.

Work satisfactorily done at these rates:

Shampooing, — 50 cts.
Shaving, — 25 cts.
Hair Cutting, — 50 cts.
Baths, — 75 cts.

Shaving and Hair Cutting per month, \$2.

Please call and try my work.
July 10, 1875. 40-11

Celestial Restaurant

— by —
Hop Kax & Co., — Tucson, Arizona.

THIS FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT IS located on Congress street near the Custom House.

The Cheesecake and Baker, is "Louie," one of the very best and who is well known to be such.

Hop Kax & Co. have their own garden and always keep their table well supplied with the best articles in the market.

Patrons are solicited.
Fare Excellent and Charges Reasonable by the Day, Week or Month.
December 1. 9-11

BUREAU OF

Legal and Departmental Information.

P. O. Box 441, Washington, D. C.

PUBLISHES BRIEFS, LEGAL OPINIONS, copies or digests of Decisions from the Law Library of Congress, and information regarding the Public Lands, Patents, Internal Revenue cases, and all other matters coming before any Department of the Government, the Court of Claims, the Supreme Court of the United States, or may be transacted through.

JAMES E. McCaffrey, Attorney,

Tucson, Arizona, our regular correspondent, to whom applications for information may be made. 51-11

THE NEW YEAR'S QUESTION.

I come at His bidding who keepeth In His hand the years past and to be, The old year in death-silence sleepeth, And hears not the welcome to me. Say what of the Future? Denial Awaits not. The pages are there, Be the record of doubt and of trial, Or halcyon moments and fair.

Tell of lips in strong agony bitten In war, or of mistleons of light; I come with a volume unwritten, Not mine is the task to indite. 'Twill be stored with the archives of ages, For thy children's children to see; Lo! there lie the unsullied pages, The record thereon rests with thee!

Yuma Items.

From The Sentinel of last Saturday:
No paper will be published on January 1.

Dr. A. E. DeCorse has returned from several months of professional services at the Pima Agency.

David Neahr has returned from San Francisco.

The supervisors have appointed William Grant and Frederick Fredley constables for Yuma county.

J. M. Barney has shipped during the week, to Castle Dome mines, Tucson and way stations, and California desert stations, 22,000 pounds of merchandise by Osandon, Jencks and Baldonado's Burro and wagon trains.

Whatever doubts may have been felt by some, at first, in regard to the man killed being the real bandit Chavez, those doubts seem to have been entirely dispelled by the result of the long legal investigation, and by the universal admission of Mexicans here, who viewed the body, that it was no other than the real Chavez.

The placer mines mentioned in the papers lately, The Sentinel says are situated about 250 miles northeast of here, and about eighty miles this side of Prescott. They are dry diggings, there being no water nearer than a mile and a half. The gold is coarse and of excellent quality. Geo. Blair showed us a nice little bunch of it, probably about two ounces, which he said he took out himself in two days. The lack of water is the great drawback, the gold being only obtained by the Mexican process of "dry washing," in which Americans are not generally very expert. The water spoken of is not a running stream but only a spring of limited capacity.

Yavapai Items.

From The Miner of December 24:
The Christmas Tree at the church is a real beauty.

The Vulture mill and mine at Wick-enburg has been sold to J. M. Barney, for \$3200.

A Mr. Vanduzen, mail contractor, was found dead in the garden of the Vulture mill at Wick-enburg last week.

George Banghart has fenced his ranch with a substantial lumber fence. Jim Baker is going to do likewise. Marion and others will follow suit when circumstances permit.

A petition has been received by the county superintendent, signed by the requisite number of heads of families, for a school at Walnut Creek, near old Camp Huachuca.

Three assays of ore from the Silver Prince, were made on Tuesday. The first sample of forty sacks went \$807; one hundred and thirty sacks, \$1005.93; and 9 sacks at the rate of \$3049.27 to the ton in silver.

Mr. Aguerre has been to Santa Maria (near Ehrenberg) and thinks more of the diggings than others we have interviewed. He says the want of water is the only drawback, and he proposes to remedy that as far as possible by having two dry-washing machines built for the diggings.

A. L. Seeley, superintendent of the stages of the Arizona and New Mexico express company, came in from San Bernardino on Saturday last, and left on Monday for San Bernardino again.

While here he arranged for lumber and engaged mechanics to build four stations, one on the new road and between here and Skull valley, one half way from Wick-enburg to Cullen's, and two others at points between here and Ehrenberg which we do not remember.

They propose to have stations from fourteen to sixteen miles apart, and make the time from here to the Southern Pacific railroad in three days.

Who is the Man?

A German lately went to the Agency at Klamath Lake, and reported leaving a companion crazy from hunger, they having lost their way en route from Walla Walla. The Indians at the agency were sent out to find him, and discovered his body in Sprague river valley. The deceased is reported to leave a wife and six children in Arizona.

As far as identification is concerned, the last clause in the above, makes this a "needle in a haystack" case.

BILLS have been introduced in the legislature of New Mexico, now in session, providing for the closing of all business establishments on Sunday. All the principal business houses of Tucson are not opened on Sunday as a matter of choice and without any legal compulsion.

GEN. KAUTZ'S REPORT.

References to Posts, Indians, Reservations, Telegraphs, Expenses and Prosperity in the Territory.

Following is nearly the entire annual report of Brevet-Major General Kautz, commanding the military department of Arizona, which bears date of August 31, 1875. The portions omitted are merely references to assuming command, changes of troops, reports of subordinates, &c.:

The Posts in this Department have been materially improved, greatly increasing the comfort of the troops—an important feature in making officers contented on a frontier so remote from their friends and families, where their compensation is so disproportioned to the earnings of civilians, and where the necessities of life absorb all their means, and luxuries are not to be had.

With exception of La Paz the posts and camps remain the same as they were last year. The changes in the location of Indians will involve the building of a post and increase of the troops at Camp San Carlos or vicinity.

One company has been stationed there constantly in the last year, and at times temporarily reinforced on special occasions when it seemed necessary. So many different bands are being collected at that point that have been used to force each other to remain on the reservation, and who are not friendly disposed toward each other on account of former tribal troubles and prejudices, that it will be necessary to increase that camp to a three or four company post, to keep peace between the different bands, or to prevent them from uniting their forces against the whites, for one or the other will result from such a concentration of Indians at this time in this Territory. They are not yet sufficiently civilized nor alienated from their original customs for such a concentration. One reason alleged in the order directing the removal of the Indians at White Mountain Agency to San Carlos is on account of economy to the government. I can see a possible economy to the Indian Department in it; but also a corresponding increase of expense to the War Department, but no economy to the government at large, for the reason that every change of location of Indians involves a corresponding movement of troops, the abandonment of posts that have cost a great deal of money and erection of new ones at an additional expense.

There is at present an application at these Headquarters from the Indian Department for the establishment of a post on the Chiricahua reservation, referred by the War Department for a report. This application contemplates the establishment of a post in the Southeastern corner of the Territory, near the Mexican border. Owing to the remoteness of the locality, and scarcity of troops, I have not yet been able to obtain the necessary data to report upon the necessity and practicability of creating a post in that region as recommended.

Camp Bowie is now on that reservation, distant about forty-five miles from the Sonora boundary, at which place the new post is desired. The struggling of the Cochise Indians beyond the border could I think be ended by a proper responsibility for the count. In this way absences could be discovered and pursued at once. I do not think that Indians of other tribes frequently cross the border.

Whilst I consider that I have nothing to do with Indians in time of peace, and that their care and management pertains by law to another Department of the government, they have, until recently, been to a certain extent under military supervision, and the fact that any dissatisfaction on the part of Indians affects the administration of military affairs, renders it necessary for me to make some comments under this head that would otherwise not be included in this report.

The Indians have all been turned over to the Indian Department, and at present there is no military control over any of the bands or tribes in this Department. With this change there has also been inaugurated a very decided change of policy that has caused the Indians to remonstrate with the military authorities against it. It is very difficult to make the Indians understand that in time of peace the military commander has no control over the Indians.

They have seen and felt the power of the military commander during the term of my predecessor (General Crook). He forced the hostiles upon reservations and taught them the advantages of peace and discipline. They were placed on reservations to their liking, and extensive improvements were begun, and they were rapidly learning to be self-supporting when a change of policy was inaugurated, growing out of their transfer to the control of the Indian Department, which has ordered the concentration of Indians on Reservations with a view to reduce the number of Agencies. This movement might be very much in the interest of the Indians a few years hence, when they have become more civilized, and

have learned to labor and have overcome their former animosities and prejudices against each other, and have learned to appreciate the strength of the whites by the increase of population that will result by a few years of peace to the Territory.

In February last, Special Commissioner Dudley of the Indian Department arrived and proceeded to remove the Indians from the Verde reservation to San Carlos. The Verde reservation already contained a number of different tribes which were more or less friendly to each other, and whilst their removal may have been agreeable to some it was not to others. They were to a certain extent under military supervision, and made considerable progress toward supporting themselves, and very extensive improvements, and probably would have raised increased crops this year in consequence. In a late communication from the Interior Department, a copy of which has recently been furnished this office, there occurs this sentence in a communication of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: "I believe now no one in the Territory questions the wisdom of the removal of the Verde Indians." So far as my observation goes I have seen no one who endorses it except those connected with the Indian Department.

It is claimed as a great success, but it is a matter of too recent occurrence to be classed as such. The Indians were reluctant to move and much apprehension was felt about it in this section. They submitted, however, to the surprise of every one, and mainly I think because the impression was made upon them either directly or indirectly that the troops would be used to compel them, and that they did go without resistance simply shows how completely they have been subdued by the troops.

That it is premature to claim this removal as a decided success, it is only necessary to review the history of the removal of the Hualapai Indians. It will be remembered that these Indians were forced to go to the Colorado reservation against the recommendation and advice of General Crook, by the troops. They went, but made conditions that they should be separated from the Mohave Indians, and should have Captain Byrne, with his company, stationed with them to protect them and supervise the issue of rations to them. This was an objectionable feature to the Indian Agent in charge; but they were nevertheless located on the Southern boundary of the reservation at La Paz, and remained there a little over one year under special arrangements made between General Crook and the Agent. On the day that General Crook left these Headquarters I received a communication from the commanding officer at La Paz informing me that the issues have been discontinued by the Agent at that point, and that the Indians had been informed that they must come to the Agency, forty miles above for their rations; that the Indians had gone, and that the troops were no longer needed at La Paz. This movement was a violation of a verbal agreement between General Crook, the Agent and the Indians.

On the 21st of April I received a dispatch from Indian Agent Tomner, of the Colorado reservation, informing me that the Hualapai Indians had left their reservation and gone in the direction of Beale Springs, their old home, and requesting that I send cavalry in pursuit. Owing to the movements of the Fifth Cavalry it was not convenient to pursue them, even had I thought such course advisable. Soon after, Agent Tomner arrived in person, and upon a consultation with him I learned that the Indians had left in a peaceful manner, had disclaimed all hostile intentions, and that they were accessible to communication by the Indian Department without danger. I suggested that a display of troops would drive the Indians to their strongholds, and perhaps endanger the lives of the inhabitants that were mining, or had settled in the Hualapai country, and that his best plan was to interview them and ascertain their wishes, and represent the case to his Department. This was agreed to, and he withdrew his application for troops. The matter was fully reported at the time through the regular channels to the War Department.

The Hualpais have remained friendly, although many miners and settlers are occupying their country, with whom they are in daily contact. I do not apprehend that this will last, and suggest that some of their own country on its northern boundary, remote from the settled portions, be set aside for them as their reservation. In anticipation of a collision, I caused a new company of Indian scouts, in lieu of the Verde scouts discharged, to be organized, and they are now held at Camp Verde, in case difficulty should occur.

Shortly after, I received a communication from Governor Safford, from the Hualpai's country, who saw the Indians and ascertained from them their wishes and disposition. This letter has been communicated to the War

Department. Recently I had a visit from Se-Rum, one of their principal chiefs, who came to assure me of his peaceful disposition, and to ask to be permitted to remain in his own country. I told him he must see Dr. Tomner, the Agent, and arrange with him—that I had nothing to do with Indians, unless they committed depredations. He desired to know whether he was to go back to the Colorado reservation, but I could give him no information on that score. I asked him why his people had left. He stated that his people could not live there; that it was very hot; that water was bad, and his people sickened and died; that there was no grass, and their horses had nearly all perished; that whilst they were permitted to remain at La Paz, Captain Byrne saw that they got their rations, when they went up to the Agency they did not get enough to eat, and instead of getting twenty-four beavers per week, his people only got seven. How true these complaints may be, I have no means of ascertaining. He told me, however, that his people would rather die than to go back there. There is a widely extended belief among the people of the Territory that these Indians were not properly fed.

With regard to the removal of the White Mountain Indians to the San Carlos, the case is taking a very similar form. The White Mountain Indians were, until recently, under military control, although there has been an Agent there for them, but the counts were made by the commanding officer, and orders for the discipline and management of the Indians emanated from him. They had planted extensively—more than ever before—and were doing exceedingly well, when Agent Clum arrived and assumed charge of the Agency, and informed the commanding officer of it several days afterward. Also, that the management and control of the Indians and all affairs connected with them while they remained at peace, was vested in him as Agent. Having performed his duty, he left the Agency in charge of L. C. Jenkins, and proceeded to Washington. When he returned to the Agency again he had an order from the Interior Department to move the White Mountain Indians to the San Carlos reservation. The absence of the Agent, and the rumors in relation to his absence—that it was for the purpose of obtaining the removal of the White Mountain Apaches—caused much apprehension among the Indians, and when it was announced to them the great majority refused positively to go, but finally something less than half of those pertaining to the Agency were induced to move. Questionable influences were used to induce the Indians to remove, particularly the burning of the Agency buildings, and the statement to the Indians that the troops would be used to compel them to move.

Even had the Indians desired and inaugurated this movement, I should question the wisdom of it. The White Mountain Indians proper have been born and bred in the mountains—the valley of the Gila is much lower and hotter, and the locality of old Camp Goodwin proved unhealthy, and was abandoned on that account. The present location will adjoin the new and growing settlement called Pueblo Viejo, on the Gila above, whilst the White Mountains are too remote to be in demand by settlers. Two or three bands that formerly affiliated with Cochise's Indians may have favored the move, but at a recent interview with Esquimaux, or Diablo, he stated that many who went were opposed to going, and drew a pitiful picture of the sorrow and distress felt by the Indians in consequence of the removal. He begged me to represent the case to Washington, and ask that they might be permitted to remain in their own country. His and Pitone's bands—two of the largest—with one other, have positively refused to go. He claimed that they had aided the whites to preserve peace, and had pursued and hunted their own people as well as those of other tribes, in order to compel them to remain on their reservations, and all they asked was to be let alone. He said they did not want any aid from the white people, if they could be permitted to remain where they are. He also stated they had been promised by General Howard that they would be permitted to remain where they are as long as they were at peace with the whites. He said their people had planted extensively, and were now required to leave their crops, and lose their work. I make these statements at the earnest request of Diablo, that I would communicate them to the authorities in Washington.

I was particularly careful not to encourage him in the refusal to move, and explained to him that in time of peace the War Department had no control over Indians, and that it was his duty to obey the Agents placed over him; that if he considered himself aggrieved he must trust to a correct representation of his complaints to the proper authorities, and that he would probably be permitted to return with

his people to the White Mountains, for I did not think it was the intention of our Government to inflict a hardship upon his people; that what was done was done with the intention of benefiting them.

The commanding officer at Camp Bowie reports that two hundred of the White Mountain Indians, recently removed from Camp Apache to San Carlos, are on the Chiricahua reservation.

The Indians in this Territory are now all peaceably disposed. Most of the renegades and turbulent characters have been exterminated, and I believe if the Indians on the reservations are properly dealt with, there will be no trouble. Since they have been turned over to the Indian Department, and passed out of the control of the military authority, I have not been able to discriminate between those who merited punishment and those who did not, in cases of absence from the reservations, and I have not given any attention to such, except where depredations were committed.

The reservations that occupy the attention of the military commanders to any extent, are the White Mountain, San Carlos, Chiricahua and Colorado reservations. The hope is entertained the Indian Agents in charge, will be able to conduct the affairs of their respective Agencies so as not to require the intervention of troops, now that the entire management of the Indians is in their charge.

Since the report of my predecessor the telegraph has been extended to Camp Verde and Lowell, and detachments of troops are now engaged in extending the line to Camp Grant, San Carlos, and Apache, and thence to New Mexico. Most of the labor is being performed by details of troops from the posts to be connected. The line is also being kept in order throughout the Territory by the labor of troops. It is an invaluable means of transmitting orders, and greatly aids the Department Commander in the administration of his duties.

The reports of the Chief Quartermaster and Chief Commissary show the fact that the expenses of the Department are greatly diminishing as the Territory increases in population, and the facilities for transportation are increased. One or two years more of peace and prosperity and the expenses of the Department will be reduced to a minimum.

The increased security to the inhabitants of the Territory has encouraged immigration, and the population has materially increased in the past year. They have felt safe to bring in stock, and numerous herds of cattle and flocks of sheep have come into the country during the past summer. Miners have felt secure in their pursuits, and consequently many valuable mines, particularly mines of silver, have been discovered, and are now being developed. A few years of peace, and with increased facilities of transportation, this Territory will develop into one of the most productive of the precious metals.

Military Items.

Congressman Piper of San Francisco has introduced a bill for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The most adverse critic of the military branch of government could not wish for the passage of a bill more damaging to both army and Indians, than just such an one.

December 7, Maj. V. K. Hurt, Fifth Cavalry, was ordered to report for duty in connection with the International Exhibition of 1876, to Major S. C. Lyford, Ordnance Department, chairman of board on behalf of the United States Executive Departments.

December 1, Captain G. C. Smith, assistant quartermaster, was relieved from duty in the Department of Texas and ordered to report to the commanding officer department of Arizona for assignment to duty as Post Quartermaster at Camp Grant, Arizona.

A New York correspondent of The San Francisco Post got off this: When General Sherman was here recently he delivered himself forcibly on the proposition to cut down the army. "It's not the rank and file that should be cut down," he cried; "if they want to economize let them cut down me and the rest of us at the top of the army who cost so much and tax the country so heavily. What does a little army like ours need with such a mob of high and heavy commanders, all going around with shoulder straps and drawing big salaries? Why, a Major General ought to be able to take charge of our army, and yet it has enough high officers to command a million of men. Let them cut us down; let them cut me down," cried Sherman, "if they want to do the correct thing."

Senator Mitchell of Oregon has introduced a bill to make Alaska a county of Washington Territory; says the military rule has been oppressive, and that General Howard approves the bill.

Gov. AXTELL's message shows that over cash assets, the Territory of New Mexico is only in debt \$24,363.82.

The Stock-Raiser's Paradise.

[Tucson (Nov. 29) Correspondence Stock-Raiser Independent.]

Arising early the following morning I went forth to visit the valley at the head of the Santa Cruz river. Here again, as in almost all the mountain valleys, or mesas, I found an almost limitless country, even more beautiful than any I had yet seen. I crossed the valley from the Patagonia on the west to the Huachuca mountains on the east, a distance of about ten miles. Fine oak, with no chaparral, no mesquite, no underbrush of any kind skirted the Patagonia. The oak is not unlike that which formerly bedecked the valley in the immediate vicinity of Stockton. Here are

MOUNTAIN QUAIL AND WILD TURKEY

In great abundance, and very large. Deer and antelope are here in flocks that in the distance remind one of sheep, for which they are often mistaken. A pair of deer sprang up from the deep grass not fifty feet from my side, and mountain quail crouched in the meadow close under my horse's feet. As I proceeded nearer the river or stream the oak timber lessened and a beautiful prairie manifested itself. Here the grass in many places stood higher than the horse's back, and as thick as wheat in Calaveras valley. On the banks of the stream cottonwood grows in profusion. Here, as in other places of the Territory, living water is scarce, only a few springs at distances of from five to ten miles are to be found. This makes it peculiarly desirable for stock-raising purposes on a large scale. Here I discovered a fine spring of water, and as this is the dry season of the year I knew this to be permanent. This seemed to me to be the

VERY IDEAS OF THE STOCK-RAISER.

I dismounted, watered my horse, took out my journal, wrote upon it a notice of location, cut the leaf from my book, split the limb of a tree and inserted it as a notice to all subsequent visitors. I shall send a man out in short time to build a small house and live in it until I can make arrangements to do something with it for myself or my friends. This point is about twenty miles from the town of Santa Cruz in Mexico, which is on the route of the railroad from Tucson to Guaymas. If the impoverished stock-raisers of California could behold the thousands of acres of grass upon which hoof never trod, I think they would remain in California with their excessive flocks but a short time. Flock after flock, herd after herd, immigrant after immigrant, are on their way to this Territory. When I came we overtook several large flocks of many thousands each on their way hither, and in fine condition. I have yet to see the first poor sheep or cattle in this Territory. Proceeding on across the valley I again entered fine oaks upon the foothills of Huachuca, and nowhere did I see anything but grassy valleys, plains and hillsides.

Salt River Valley Items.

The Phoenix correspondent of The Miner, on December 16, wrote as follows:

To-day, three men named Calhoun, Davis and Kilgore, came in from California to examine Arizona and find out what are the chances for making homes here.

I have just returned from a visit to East Phoenix, where I found Hellings' mill grinding wheat into flour at the rate of 10,000 pounds a day. I there met Mr. Powers, a mining expert from San Francisco, and Major C. H. Veil, formerly a member of the firm of W. B. Hellings & Co.

During the week J. M. Buck was taking up a collection to make a new road from Phoenix to Yuma, on the north side of the river. The distance from Yuma to Phoenix by the old route is 215, and by the new 160, a saving of fifty-five miles. The new road will pass through a section of country a great deal of which is fit for pasture or agriculture, and will be settled up before long.

Arizona Photographs.

Among the photographic illustrations obtained by Lieutenant Wheeler and lately issued by the War Department, are the following said to be of large size and executed in the very best style: Grand Cañon, Black Cañon, and Knab Wash Cañon, on the Colorado; Apache Lake in Arizona; North Fork Cañon, Sierra Blanca Creek, Arizona; Cooley's Park in the Sierra Blanca Range, Arizona; distant views of Camp Apache, Arizona; photographs of Spanish inscriptions at the period of the Conquest; of the Aztec ruins in the Cañon del Challe; and lastly some groups of Indians.

They are said to be faithful pictures of scenes which very few people have yet beheld, outside of the immediate explorers and scouting parties of troops, but which promise before many years to become as familiar to tourists as the Yosemite valley. The views fully sustain the descriptions handed down by former trappers and explorers of the grandeur of the scenery in Arizona.